SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 1 with:

As a liposome preparation containing tacrolimus, for example, there have been known those prepared by incorporating a stabilizer such as cholesterol into phospholipid as a principal ingredient for forming liposome (WO93/08802). With such a constitution, it becomes possible to prepare a liquid preparation from tacrolimus, which is slightly soluble in water. Even if such a preparation is ~~made~~ contacted with a body fluid, crystallization of an active ingredient does not yield so that the preparation exhibits excellent bioavailability and is stable. Therefore, the preparation can take any dosage form represented by injection, instillation into eye, nasal administration, inhalation, percutaneous absorbent, topical injection and the like. Furthermore, it also becomes possible to enhance intensive transmigration of tacrolimus to a site where transmigration of tacrolimus is particularly desired, and to suppress its transmigration to a site where transmigration is not necessarily desired. It is known that excellent effects in practice, such as enhancement of drug efficacy, reduction of side effects and persistence of drug efficacy are obtained as a result.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 3 with:

An object of the present invention is to improve the problems described above, thereby to provide a liposome preparation having excellent rapid action and excellent redispersion into an aqueous medium.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 9 with:

The present invention provides a method for producing the liposome preparation by vacuum drying characterized in that liposome condensed solution obtained by removing solvent from a liposome solution is subjected to vacuum drying without freezing while bubbling the condensed solution or after bubbling the condensed solution. And also the present invention provides a liposome preparation produced by the method of this invention. An active ingredient for use in the present invention is not specifically limited as long as the active ingredient is applicable to the liposome preparation. As an active ingredient, preferably a pipecolic acid derivative, more preferably a macrolide compound exemplified by a tricyclic compound of the following general formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof entrapped into liposomes is used. With a preferred constitution, lecithin is mainly used as a liposome-forming lipid and the preparation containing no cholesterol as a stabilizer is preferable.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 17 with:

Most preferable tricyclic compounds (I) are, in addition to ~~tacrolims~~ tacrolimus, ascomycin derivatives such as halogenated-ascomycin (ASM 981) (e.g., 33-epi-chloro-33-desoxyascomycin), which is disclosed in EP-A-427,680, example 66a, 32-O-(1-hydroxyethylindol-5-yl)ascomycin (L-732,531), which is disclosed in EP-A-532,088, 32-(1H-tetrazolyl-1-yl)ascomycin (ABT281), which is disclosed in WO93/04680, etc.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 25 with:

The liposome condensed solution can be bubbled by changing the condensed solution condition from stability to instability condition under vacuum. As one example, the bubble may be generated by thermal change, and more specifically by raising a temperature of the condensed solution after lowering the temperature of the condensed solution under vacuum condition. Such a thermal change of the condensed solution is not specifically limited but raising the temperature of the condensed solution to 20°C or more after lowering the temperature of the condensed solution ~~t~~to minus 10°C or lower is recommended, and raising the temperature of the solution to the range from 20°C to 70°C after lowering the temperature of the solution to minus 10°C or lower is preferable. More preferably, raising the temperature of the solution to the range from 25°C to 60°C after lowering the temperature of the solution to the range from minus 20°C to minus 50°C is recommended, and the most preferably, raising the temperature of the solution from 30°C to 50°C after lowering the temperature of the solution to minus 30°C to minus 40°C.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 11 with:

When liposome preparation is prepared by ~~incorporationg a stabilizer~~ incorporating a stabilizer such as ~~cholesterols~~ cholesterol, a rapid action can be hardly obtained in the same level as that to be required in the present invention and cholesterols are generally likely to exert undesired influence on cerebral infraction. Therefore, instead of cholesterols, lactose and maltose are preferably used as a stabilizer in the present invention.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 15 with:

After the dispersed solution was emulsified by high pressure emulsifying apparatus (DeBee 2000 manufactured by DeBee Co., Israel) under 241325kPa of emulsification pressure and 13790kPa of back pressure, the dispersion was sterile filtered through a 0.22 μm filter. About 10.4g of the filtrate was charged into a vial (the vial was washed and cleaned before charging the filtrate). The vacuum rubber stopper is pressed into the vial (up to half of

the stopper) and ~~put~~the vial is put into the freeze dry machine. The machine was operated at 25 under 3990Pa to deaerate gas dissolved in the filtrate. The deaerated filtrate was condensed at 40°C under 1330 Pa to obtain condensed solution. The condensed solution was cooled to -40°C and the solution was bubbled by raising the temperature of the solution to 40°C under high vacuum condition (1.33Pa). The ~~babbled~~ bubbled solution was vacuum dried at 30°C under 13.3 Pa and then the vial was hermetically sealed after the solution was pressurized to atmospheric pressure with nitrogen gas. The properties of thus obtained liposome preparation will be shown in Table 1.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 4 with:

After the dispersed solution was emulsified by high pressure emulsifying apparatus (DeBee 2000) under 241325kPa of emulsification pressure and 13790kPa of back pressure, the dispersion was sterile filtered through a 0.22 μm filter. About 10.4g of the filtrate was charged into a vial (the vial was washed and cleaned before charging the filtrate). The vacuum rubber stopper is pressed into the vial (up to half of the stopper) and ~~put~~the vial is put into the freeze dry machine. The machine was operated at 25°C under 3990Pa to deaerate gas dissolved in the filtrate. The deaerated filtrate was condensed at 40°C under 1330 Pa to obtain condensed solution. The condensed solution was cooled to -40°C and the solution was bubbled by raising temperature of the solution to 40°C under high vacuum condition (1.33Pa). The ~~babbled~~ bubbled solution was vacuum dried at 30°C under 13.3 Pa and then the vial was hermetically sealed after the solution was pressurized to atmospheric pressure with nitrogen gas. Thus obtained liposome preparation exhibited same properties as the liposome preparation of the example 1.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 3 with:

food-related allergic diseases with symptomatic manifestation remote from the gastrointestinal tract (e.g. ~~migrain~~migraine, rhinitis and eczema);

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 33, line 17 with:

~~ency~~Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, AIDS;